

# One new species in the genus *Dysanema* (Orthoptera: Arcypteridae) from Xizang

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**Abstract:** One new species in the genus *Dysanema* from the Himalaya regions, Xizang is described, i.e. *Dysanema brevitibia* sp. nov. This new species is similar to *Dysanema malloryi* Uvarov, 1925 where the pronotum and abdomen without lateral carina; it is also similar to *Dysanema irvinei* Uvarov, 1925 in colour of hind tibia and length of antennae. But it differs from them in shorter hind tibia and triangular foveola. A key to known species of the genus *Dysanema* is given.

**Key words:** Caelifera; Acridoidea; taxonomy; key

## 西藏地区霄蝗属一新种（直翅目：网翅蝗科）

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**摘要:** 记述采自西藏喜马拉雅山地区霄蝗属 1 新种: 短胫霄蝗 *Dysanema brevitibia* sp. nov.。该新种以其前胸背板和腹部缺侧隆线近似于缺线霄蝗 *Dysanema malloryi* Uvarov, 1925; 后足胫节颜色和触角长度接近珠峰霄蝗 *Dysanema irvinei* Uvarov, 1925, 而后足胫节短, 头侧窝近三角形不同于后两者。文中附有霄蝗属分种检索表。

**关键词:** 蝗亚目; 蝗总科; 分类; 检索表

## Introduction

The genus *Dysanema* was erected by Uvarov in 1925, with *Dysanema irvinei* as its type species. The new species *Dysanema malloryi* Uvarov, 1925 was also described simultaneously. Zheng *et al.* (2014) described *Dysanema magna* Zheng *et al.*, 2014. All three known species of the genus are distributed in the Himalayan region.

One new species of the genus *Dysanema* was found during identification of grasshopper specimens collected from Himalaya regions by the College of Life Sciences, Henan Normal University in 1995. The new species description follows. The type specimens are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Shaanxi Normal University.

## Taxonomy

### Key to species of the genus *Dysanema*

1. Pronotum with obvious lateral carina, abdominal segments with oblique stripes.....2
- Pronotum without obvious lateral carina, abdominal segments without oblique stripes.....3
2. Body small, compressed, body length of female 17 mm; foveola inconspicuous; median ocellus extremely small; ocular distance less than longitudinal diameter of eyes; pronotum without transverse furrow.....  
.....*D. irvinei* Uvarov
- Body large, body length of female 29 mm; foveola obvious; median ocellus large, obvious; ocular distance equal to longitudinal diameter of eyes; pronotum with conspicuous transverse furrow.....  
.....*D. magna* Zheng *et al.*
3. In female, antennae long, with length equal to the sum of head and pronotum; foveola quadrangular; ocular distance extremely greater than longitudinal diameter of eyes; hind tibia reddish brown· *D. malloryi* Uvarov
- In female, antennae short, with length less than the sum of head and pronotum; foveola triangular; ocular distance equal to longitudinal diameter of eyes; hind tibia yellowish brown.....  
.....*D. brevitibia* Niu, Zheng & Lin sp. nov.

### *Dysanema brevitibia* Niu, Zheng & Lin sp. nov. (Figs. 1–4)

Female. Body small, dorsoventrally compressed. Vertex wide, anterior margin arc protruded; ocular distance 1.5 times width of frontal ridge between antennae, equal to longitudinal diameter of eyes; foveola triangular; frons nearly vertical in profile, frontal ridge narrow at the joint with vertex, expended to rhombic downward, widest between antennae, but contracted under median ocellus, then reexpended but disappearing at clypeus. Antennae filiform, stubby, not reaching posterior margin of pronotum, with length of a segment in the middle equal to its width. Eyes rounded triangular, longitudinal diameter 1.2 times its horizontal diameter, equal to length of subocular furrow. Pronotum wide and short, anterior margin straight, posterior margin with shallow concavity in the middle; median carina obvious, lateral carina absent or not obvious; posterior sulcus located on postmedian of pronotum, not cutting off median carina, length of prozona 2.6 times as that of metazona; length of lateral lobe of pronotum greater than its height, anterior and posterior margins almost parallel, anterior lower angle obtusely rounded, posterior lower angle rounded. Width of mesosternal lobes greater than its length, nearly triangular, interspace of mesosternal lobes extremely wide, minimum width 5 times its length; lateral lobes of metasternum divided. Tegmina and wings absent. Length of hind femur 4 times its width, median carinae on upper and lower margins smooth, top of lower kneelobe rounded; hind tibia short, with length 2/3 hind femur, outer side with 6 spines, inner side with 8 spines, without outer apical spines; 1st and 3rd segments of hind tarsi of equal length, arolium small, not reaching half length of claw. Terga of abdomen with median carina, without lateral carina. Tympanum absent. Anal plate triangular. Cercus short, conical. Ovipositor stubby, outer margin smooth, without fine serrations. Subgenital plate nearly square, posterior margin triangularly protruded in the middle. Ventral basal valvular plate wide and short, with fine puncta.

Body greenish brown; antennae brown; fore and median legs with inconspicuous dark horizontal spot; outside of hind femur yellowish brown, with 1–2 dark horizontal spots, lower outside dark colour; hind tibia yellowish brown.

Male. Unknown.

Length of body: ♀ 16.5–18.0 mm; length of pronotum: ♀ 2.5–2.8 mm; length of hind femur: ♀ 7–8 mm.

**Holotype.** ♀, **China**, Xizang, Cuoqin, 08-VII-1995, collected by Hao HUANG.

**Paratype.** 1♀, same data as holotype.

This new species is allied to *Dysanema malloryi* Uvarov, 1925 and *Dysanema irvinei* Uvarov, 1925, but differs in foveola triangular; antennae short; ocular distance equal to longitudinal diameter of eyes; and hind tibia yellowish brown.

Etymology. The new specific epithet is derived from the Latin “brevis” meaning “short”, and “tibia”.



Figures 1–4. *Dysanema brevitibia* Niu, Zheng & Lin sp. nov. ♀. 1. Body, dorsal view; 2. Body, lateral view; 3. Mesosternum and metasternum; 4. Terminalia, ventral view. Scale bars = 1 mm.

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